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9 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
10 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

11 IN RE: INCRETIN MIMETICS
12 PRODUCTS LIABILITY
13 LITIGATION

) MDL Case No.13md2452 AJB (MDD)

) As to all related and member cases

) ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFFS'
14 MOTION TO COMPEL DISCOVERY
15 OF ADVERSE EVENT SOURCE
16 DOCUMENTS AND DATABASES

) (Doc. No. 554)
17)
18)

19 Presently before the Court is Plaintiffs' motion to compel production of adverse
20 event source documents and databases. (Doc. No. 554.) Defendants filed an opposition
21 to Plaintiffs' motion on August 26, 2014. (Doc. No. 579.) Plaintiffs' reply was filed
22 September 9, 2014. (Doc. No. 613.) Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 7.1.d.1, the Court
23 finds the motion suitable for determination on the papers and without oral argument. For
24 the reasons set forth below, the Court **DENIES** Plaintiffs' motion to compel adverse
25 event source documents and databases. Accordingly, the motion hearing set for October
26 9, 2014, is hereby vacated.¹

27
28 ¹ The status conference scheduled for October 9, 2014, at 3:00 p.m. will remain on
calendar.

1 I. INTRODUCTION

2 Plaintiffs' motion to compel seeks production of the "underlying documents for
3 each pre- and post- marketing adverse event known to each Defendant; and the adverse
4 event databases² maintained by each Defendant." (Doc. No. 554-1 at 1.) Plaintiffs claim
5 that without Defendants' source documents and databases, the adverse event reports
6 produced by Defendants are insufficient. (*Id.*) Plaintiffs justify their requests for
7 production as relevant to both preemption and causation. (*Id.*) With respect to preemp-
8 tion, Plaintiffs allege all of the source documents underlying the adverse event reports are
9 necessary to determine whether Defendants misreported or under-reported information to
10 the FDA in connection with their incretin drugs. Plaintiffs assert the source files are the
11 "only way to tell if the MedWatch forms given to the FDA accurately characterize an
12 adverse event . . ." and "whether pancreatic cancers were properly reported to the FDA."
13 (*Id.* at 2:23-24, 3:1-2.) Plaintiffs make such arguments throughout their motion.³ ("There
14 are reasons to believe such cancers were not correctly reported, and were under-re-
15 ported." (*Id.* at 3:2 -3); "The MedWatch summaries manufacturers prepare and submit to

17 ² At the October 2, 2014, hearing on Plaintiffs' motions to compel production of
18 foreign regulatory files, (Doc. No. 630), and further written responses (Doc. No. 643),
19 counsel stated they are conferring on completing production of the "scientific data" and
20 as the Court understands it, this may include information from the adverse event
21 databases. The instant motion and the Court's ruling relate to the complete production of
22 the underlying documents for each pre- and post- marketing adverse event known to each
23 Defendant and the complete adverse event databases maintained by each Defendant.
"Scientific data" is described differently by each party, but is generally referenced as the
SAS files, clinical trials, animal trials, epidemiology and histology files. These terms are
not mutually exclusive, and no doubt are redundant. The Court is not making a finding
on the definition per se, but merely noting the potential components for context to this
footnote.

24 ³ Plaintiffs previously asserted similar arguments related to misreporting and
25 under-reporting in connection with their motion to compel foreign regulatory files. (Doc.
26 No. 630.) In that motion, Plaintiff's argued the documents at issue were "relevant to
27 impossibility preemption, because any scientific evidence provided to foreign regulatory
28 officials but *not* to the FDA could show under-reporting or misreporting by Defendants to
the FDA. . . ." (Doc. No. 630 at 1:22-24)(emphasis in original). Plaintiffs also plainly
assert they are "entitled to challenge" Defendants' preemption argument "with instances
of under-reporting or misreporting to the FDA." (Doc. No. 630 at 6:15-17.) The Court
references these prior arguments as they are relevant to the discussion herein, and
indicative of the allegations Plaintiffs assert against Defendants with respect to FDA
reporting.

the FDA are known to be fraught with error.” (*Id.* at 8:2-3); “Source files contain safety signals and causation information withheld by Defendants from the FDA.” (*Id.* at 9:2-3).)

Defendants deny any misreporting or under-reporting and object to Plaintiffs’ requests on the grounds that production of source documents and databases would be unreasonably burdensome. (*See* Doc. No. 579.) Further, Defendants argue Plaintiffs’ motion should be denied because Defendants have offered to produce source files relevant to this litigation, adverse event reports cannot in and of themselves establish general causation and are irrelevant to preemption, and Defendants are precluded by law from producing “their entire databases.” (*Id.* at 1:9-10; 2:4-5; 2:20-21.)

The scope of discovery in this case was previously limited to only issues of general causation. (*See* Doc. No. 325.) Following Defendants’ motion for summary judgment based on preemption, the Court granted additional discovery and expanded the scope of inquiry to include facts relevant to preemption. (*See* Doc. No. 472.) Specifically, with respect to preemption, the Court framed relevant discovery as “what the [Food and Drug Administration] would or would not have done with respect to the proposed label change as expressed in *Wyeth v. Levine*.” (Doc. No. 567 at 2:14-16.) On August 12, 2014, Plaintiffs filed the instant motion to compel. (Doc. No. 554.)

Given the procedural posture of this case, the currently set scope of discovery, and anticipated motions, the Court finds a careful consideration of Plaintiffs’ preemption-based argument is warranted.

II. DISCUSSION

A. Fraud-on-the-FDA

Although the Court recognizes Plaintiffs in this matter have not pleaded fraud-on-the-FDA claims, Plaintiffs frequently invoke allegations of misreporting and under-reporting as a justification for additional discovery, and as pertinent to a preemption defense. It is important, however, to distinguish between an analysis of whether Plaintiffs’ state law failure-to-warn causes of action are preempted and whether instances of

1 fraud-on-the-FDA can be asserted to rebut a defense of federal preemption. Whether
 2 Plaintiffs' state law failure-to-warn claims are preempted is not the issue before the
 3 Court. Instead, the Court considers whether the policy underlying the Supreme Court's
 4 holding in *Buckman Co., v. Plaintiffs Legal Community* precludes Plaintiffs from
 5 asserting fraud-on-the-FDA type claims as a defense to federal preemption or as other-
 6 wise relevant to a preemption analysis, and thereby precludes discovery thereon.

7 "Policing fraud against federal agencies is hardly 'a field which the States have
 8 traditionally occupied.'" *Buckman Co. v. Plaintiffs' Legal Comm.*, 531 U.S. 341, 347
 9 (2001) quoting *Rice v. Santa Fe Elevator Corp.*, 331 U.S. 218, 230 (1947). The relation-
 10 ship between a federal agency and the entity it regulates is "inherently federal in charac-
 11 ter because the relationship originates from, is governed by, and terminates according to
 12 federal law." *Buckman Co.*, 531 U.S. at 347. Accordingly, fraud-on-the-FDA claims
 13 "inevitably conflict" with the federal regulatory scheme, and would "dramatically
 14 increase the burdens facing potential [drug] applicants" by causing applicants "to fear
 15 that their disclosures to the FDA, although deemed appropriate by the Administration,
 16 will later be judged insufficient in state court." *Id.* at 350-51. Thus, the law is well
 17 established that claims amounting to fraud-on-the-FDA are preempted by the Food, Drug,
 18 and Cosmetic Act ("FDCA") because such claims conflict with the federal statutory
 19 scheme that empowers the FDA to punish and deter fraud against the Agency. *Id.*

20 Plaintiffs' assertions that there are "reasons to believe [pancreatic] cancers were
 21 not correctly reported and were under-reported" and that information was "withheld by
 22 Defendants from the FDA" are fraud-on-the-FDA claims expressly preempted by
 23 *Buckman*. See *Dusek v. Pfizer, Inc.*, CIV.A. H-02-3559, 2004 WL 2191804 at *7 (S.D.
 24 Tex. Feb. 20, 2004)(Plaintiffs' arguments that the FDA was not aware of the "full
 25 evidence" concerning the drug at issue amounted to allegations of fraud-on-the-agency);
 26 *Webster v. Pacesetter, Inc.*, 259 F. Supp. 2d 27, 36 (D.D.C. 2003)(plaintiffs could not
 27 "bootstrap" arguments about defendants alleged failure to report and to investigate
 28

adverse incidents to the FDA into a defective warning case.) The policy underlying *Buckman* also supports deferring consideration of those claims when raised not as an individual basis for relief, but as relevant to a preemption analysis. To allow otherwise and permit fraud-on-the-FDA type claims to alter a federal preemption analysis would put at issue allegations expressly removed from judicial consideration.

Accordingly, the Court finds the fraud-on-the-FDA type allegations asserted by Plaintiffs in support of their motion irrelevant to the determination of whether Plaintiffs state law failure-to-warn claims are preempted. *See in re Bextra & Celebrex Mktg. Sales Practices & Prod. Liab. Litig.*, 05-1699 CRB, 2006 WL 2374742 at *10 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 16, 2006)(allegations that the defendant “withheld material cardiovascular risk data from the FDA does not change the preemption analysis.”); *In re Trasylol Products Liab. Litig.*, 08-MD-01928, 2010 WL 4259332 at *9 (S.D. Fla. Oct. 21, 2010)(evidence that Defendant failed to adequately or timely provide information to the FDA would “only be relevant to a fraud-on-the-FDA claim that is preempted by *Buckman*”). Therefore, even if Plaintiffs could establish Defendants committed fraud-on-the-FDA by failing to report incidences of pancreatic cancer, the analysis of whether Plaintiffs’ state law claims are preempted would not change. As such, discovery regarding speculated instances of misreporting or under-reporting is unnecessary.

Further, the absence of or mis-characterization of data due to alleged FDA reporting violations is not within the purview of the Court. It is not the role of courts to evaluate or enforce the degree to which manufacturers comply with FDA regulations. *See Wilson v. Wyeth*, 3:07-CV-00378-R, 2008 WL 4696995 at *6 (W.D. Ky.)(“It is the proper role of the FDA, not the Court to determine whether Defendants have failed to comply with FDA reporting requirements.”); *In Re: Medtronic Sprint Fidelis Leads Prod. Liab. Litig.*, 623 F.3d 1200, 1205 (8th Cir. 2010)(arguments that defendant failed to provide the FDA with sufficient information and did not timely file adverse event reports was an attempt by private parties to enforce the Medical Device Amendments to the

FDCA.); *In re Bextra*, 05-1699 CRB, 2006 WL 2374742 at *9 (“The Court cannot conclude that the FDA is wrong; the FDA is the agency charged with administering the FDCA and striking a somewhat delicate balance among its statutory objectives.” (internal citations omitted).) The judiciary and its litigants are neither the appropriate people nor the appropriate forum for evaluations of compliance with FDA reporting requirements.

It must be noted, the Court is not addressing the merits of Defendants’ preemption argument or the basis of Plaintiffs’ state law failure-to-warn claims. Instead, the Court’s conclusion is limited to whether Plaintiffs’ allegations of misreporting and under-reporting to the FDA justify production of source documents and databases on the premise they are relevant to preemption. As such, both parties’ arguments as to the merits of Defendants’ preemption defense are premature.

Specifically, Plaintiffs cite *Stengel v. Medtronic, Inc.* 704 F.3d 1224 (9th Cir. 2013) to argue fraud-on-the-FDA preemption “has no application where Plaintiffs assert a state law claim that is independent of the FDA’s premarket approval process at issue in *Buckman*.” (Doc. No. 613 at 5.) Such citations are premature as application of *Stengel* would require the Court to consider the origin of Plaintiffs’ state law failure-to-warn claims. Accordingly, while *Stengel* may be applicable to a determination of whether Plaintiffs’ claims are preempted or arise from a separate “parallel”⁴ state duty, it is not relevant to the issue presently before the Court.

Likewise, Plaintiffs’ argument that *Buckman* “has no bearing on the discovery permitted when evaluating a preemption affirmative defense” is of little impact. (Doc. No. 613 at 6, n.5.)⁵ While *Buckman* may not speak directly to whether fraud-on-the-

⁴ The court in *Stengel v. Medtronic, Inc.* held that the plaintiffs’ failure-to-warn claim was based on an independent state-law duty that paralleled the FDA’s pre-market approval process and thus was distinguishable from *Buckman*. *Stengel*, 704 F. 3d 1224, 1233.

⁵ Plaintiffs cite to *Glynn II (In re Fosamax)*, 2014 US Dist. LEXIS 42253 at *58 (D.N.J. Mar. 26, 2014) to argue the court in *Glynn II* permitted discovery and trial on the issue of “whether providing information to the FDA would have changed the FDA’s conclusion that a Precaution was not warranted” and thus the Court should similarly

1 FDA claims are relevant to a preemption determination, *Buckman* definitively establishes
 2 that such claims are preempted for fear of “exert[ing] an extraneous pull on the scheme
 3 established by Congress.” *Buckman Co.*, 531 U.S. at 353. The same rationale suggests
 4 fraud-on-the-FDA claims should not be allowed to rebut the defense of federal preemp-
 5 tion.

6 The fact that the FDA’s regulatory authority to evaluate and investigate instances
 7 of misreporting or under-reporting and the defense of federal preemption both arise
 8 within the federal regulatory construct does not negate that these two concerns emerge
 9 within the context of Plaintiffs’ state law failure-to-warn claims. The power of the FDA
 10 to regulate reporting requirements compliments, rather than conflicts with, the affirmative
 11 defense of federal preemption. The conflict arises not within the context of federal
 12 preemption versus the FDA’s power to regulate, but within the fraud-on-the-FDA type
 13 arguments and Plaintiffs’ multi state law failure-to-warn claims. To allow discovery, and
 14 by extension judicial consideration, of compliance with federal reporting requirements
 15 would erode the FDA’s role in pharmaceutical regulation and neglect the policy underly-
 16 ing *Buckman*. Thus, the tension is not, as Plaintiffs suggest, the result of two regulatory
 17 provisions, but with the plaintiffs state law claims and the regulatory scheme promulgated
 18 by Congress.

19 Finally, when similar fraud-on-the-FDA claims were previously raised in the
 20 context of Defendants’ motion for summary judgment, the Court anticipated such claims
 21 could be relevant to whether Plaintiffs’ state law failure-to-warn causes of action are
 22 preempted.⁶ However, upon further review and consideration, following various briefing
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24 permit discovery of misreporting or under-reporting in this case. The court in *Glynn II*
 25 however, continued to note that “Plaintiffs’ contention appear[ed] to be a fraud-on-the-
 26 FDA theory which was rejected by the Supreme Court in *Buckman*.” Accordingly, the
 Court is not persuaded that *Glynn II* supports Plaintiffs’ request for discovery in the
 instant case.

27 ⁶ In the Court’s June 5, 2014, order denying Defendants’ motion for summary
 28 judgment and granting Plaintiffs’ motion for additional discovery the court stated,
 “Plaintiffs have also alleged instances of under-reporting or misreporting by Defendants

1 and allusion to this issue in various proceedings, the Court finds the policy underlying
 2 federal preemption of fraud-on-the-FDA claims equally applicable in this case. Granting
 3 the discovery sought on the basis such claims are relevant to preemption would require
 4 courts to overstep the bounds placed in effect by the FDA's federal regulatory scheme
 5 and Supreme Court precedent. This would result in a frustration of the statutory scheme
 6 for regulation in this field. Thus, the Court does not consider Plaintiffs' allegations of
 7 misreporting or under-reporting relevant to a preemption analysis.

8 B. Causation

9 Plaintiffs also argue that production of source documents and databases is relevant
 10 to general causation. (Doc. No. 554-1 at 5.) As the Court previously stated, the scope of
 11 discovery with respect to causation is "a matter of science, and therefore, scientific
 12 documents and/or scientific evidence frame the universe of contemplated discovery."
 13 (Doc. Nos. 377, 567.) Defendants have produced adverse event reports and provided
 14 Plaintiffs with scientific evidence relevant to establishing whether a causal relationships
 15 exists between the drugs at issue and pancreatic cancer. Whether an indeterminate
 16 number of adverse event reports were classified differently than Plaintiffs allege they
 17 should have been does not overcome the weight of scientific data Defendants have
 18 produced. Given the narrowed scope of discovery and the emphasis on scientific data
 19 within that scope, the Court is not persuaded the source documents and databases
 20 Plaintiffs seek are relevant to general causation as defined by the Court.

21 As Defendants submit, Courts have recognized that adverse event reports are
 22 collected "without any medical controls or scientific assessment," and as a result are "one
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27 to the FDA. Such serious allegations require substantial evidence to support, and
 28 Plaintiffs must have the full opportunity to discover it, if indeed it exists." (Doc. No. 472
 at 5:22-24.)

1 of the least reliable sources to justify opinions about both general and individual causa-
 2 tion.” *McClain v. Metabolife Int’l, Inc.*, 401 F.3d 1233, 1250 (11th Cir. 2005).⁷

3 C. Undue Burden

4 Plaintiffs also assert production of adverse event source documents and databases
 5 will not unduly burden Defendants because manufacturers are required to maintain source
 6 files and thus “the only ‘extra’ expense is that of redacting patient and provider identify-
 7 ing information.” (Doc. No. 554-1 at 9:13-14.) However, the Rules permit a court to
 8 limit discovery when the “burden or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its
 9 likely benefit” The Court recognizes the significant burden imposed on Defendants
 10 if forced to identify, redact, and produce the source files Plaintiffs request. Defendants
 11 contend the estimated cost of production would be between \$280,000 and \$400,000.
 12 (Doc. No. 579 at 12, n. 7.) Although initially estimated as the cost for production of
 13 source files including pancreatitis as well as pancreatic cancer, Defendants argue the
 14 estimate may be even greater if required to produce source files located outside Defen-
 15 dants’ centralized databases.⁸ The Court finds the additional time as well as expense of
 16 identifying, redacting, and producing the source files outweighs the likely benefit that
 17 will result from evaluating source files for instances of mis-classification. Accordingly,
 18 the Court finds production of source documents and databases would be unduly burden-
 19 some.

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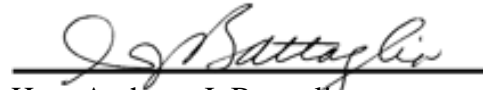
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 24 ⁷ See also *Glastetter v. Novartis Pharms. Corp.*, 252 F.3d 986, 989–90 (8th Cir.
 25 2001); *Casey v. Ohio Med. Prods.*, 877 F. Supp. 1380, 1385 (N.D. Cal. 1995).

26 ⁸ The estimate for producing adverse event source documents and databases was
 27 originally prepared in March 2014, by Merck and included costs for production of source
 28 files related pancreatic cancer as well as pancreatitis. (See Doc. No. 554-1 at n. 25.)
 However, as Plaintiffs’ current motion seeks to compel production of source documents
 and databases from all Defendants, the Court finds Merck’s estimate instructive in
 considering the total time and cost associated with the production sought by Plaintiffs.

1 **III. CONCLUSION**

2 For the reasons set forth above, the Court **DENIES** Plaintiffs' motion to compel
3 production of adverse event source documents and databases.

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6 DATED: October 6, 2014

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8 Hon. Anthony J. Battaglia
U.S. District Judge
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